In the specification:

Please cancel lines 1-3 on page 1 and substitute therefor:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO A RELATED APPLICATION

The invention described and claimed hereinbelow is also described in German Patent Application DE 10361858.9 filed on December 30, 2003. This German Patent Application, whose subject matter is incorporated here by reference, provides the basis for a claim of priority of invention under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a stator for an electrical machine.

Please cancel last line on page 1 and substitute therefor:

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Please cancel line 13 on page 2.

Please insert between lines 15 and 16 on page 2:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please cancel line 7 on page 3 and substitute therefor:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Please cancel the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 and substitute therefor:

Fig. 4 shows a detail of an elevation view of the end face of the stator iron 10, which is oriented in the direction of the cylinder axis or axial direction a. The circular-annular segment between two adjacent radially oriented center lines 40 of two immediately adjacent inner teeth 19 is assumed here to be the slot area A_{Fe}. The slot area A_{Fe} accordingly comprises the surface portions A_{zh} of two half-inner teeth 19 and the corresponding yoke face portion A_J between the center lines 40. A slot area A_{Nut} is created from the contours of the corresponding yoke face and the inner teeth 19 as well as by the circular boundary line between two tooth heads 50 of the inner teeth 19. Examinations of stators 30 made by the aforementioned flat-packet technique have demonstrated that a ratio A formed of the slot area A_{Nut} and the end face area A_{Fe} favorably amounts to between 0.4 and 0.8. It can thus be stated as a favorable combination of characteristics for a stator 36 that this stator 36 made by the flat-packet technique initially comprises a stator iron 10 and stator winding 30, and the stator iron 10 has a substantially annular-cylindrical shape and the stator iron 10 has an axial direction a, which is oriented in the direction of a cylinder axis, and the stator iron 10 has an end face, oriented in the direction of the cylinder axis, that has a slot area A_{Nut}, and a ratio A formed of the slot area A_{Nut} and the end face area A_{Fe} amounts to between 0.4 and 0.8.

Please cancel third paragraph on page 5 of the specification in lines 16-22 and substitute therefor:

The end face area taken into account for the ratio A does not include the cross-sectional area A_{Za} that can be ascertained in the axial direction a and that is formed for instance by the corresponding cross-sectional area of two half-teeth 53 that on the outside are oriented radially outward. If the outer contour of the yoke 16 in the radial direction does not describe a circular line, then the smallest diameter that the outer contour of the stator iron describes in the region b_3 above the slot is used as the outer diameter D_A for calculating the end face area A_{Fe}.

Please cancel the second paragraph in lines 8-22 on page 8 and substitute therefor:

In the event that there is no unequivocal relationship, along the lines of the definitions given above, of the spacings $b_{z2}b$ and b_{z3}, for instance if the tooth sides 59 bulge slightly, then the following further definition should apply for the aforementioned spacings b_{z2} and b_{z3}: Based on rounded tooth head contours 65, which means that the transition from the tooth widths 59 into the inner circumference of a stator iron 10 or of the stator 30 is completely rounded, under some circumstances it is not possible to state a radial height for the slot 25 unambiguously. As an aid in this situation, the radial spacing H_r between the yoke contour 62, or its circular extension, and a center point of a tooth head should apply. The center points of the tooth head M_{th}, or the spacing between two adjacent tooth head center points, furthermore defines the slot pitch т. If this spacing is set at 100%, this means that the width, or spacing b_{z2}, beginning at the lowest point of the slot 25 or at the yoke 16 from which the inner teeth 19 extend, is ascertained as 90%, and the same is analogously true for the spacing b_{z3}, which is ascertained at a height of 8%.